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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/685,380	10/16/2003	Shinji Maekawa	740756-2660	9762
22204	7590	10/31/2006	EXAMINER	
NIXON PEABODY, LLP 401 9TH STREET, NW SUITE 900 WASHINGTON, DC 20004-2128				GOODWIN, DAVID J
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2818		

DATE MAILED: 10/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/685,380	MAEKAWA, SHINJI
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	David Goodwin	2818

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 August 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-60 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-36 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-9 and 37-60 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
      1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
      3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/30/06</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

1. The indicated allowability of claims to 1-9 and 37-57 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Wakita (US 6,072,194). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9 and 37-57 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5, 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulos (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194).

3. Grigoropoulos teaches a method of making a semiconductor device. Said method comprises providing a transparent substrate (102) and forming a semiconductor film (104) thereon (fig 1) (paragraph 0028). Said semiconductor film having undergone metal induced crystallization (paragraph 0080) which would introduce metal into the film and result in crystallinity. Said film (104) is subjected to irradiation by a second laser beam (108) in a direction from the direction of the semiconductor(104) layer to the substrate (102). A first laser beam (106) coming from the side of the transparent

substrate (102) to the semiconductor layer (104) irradiates the film (104) (fig 1) (paragraph 0029).

4. Grigoropolous does not teach repeated irradiation of the semiconductor layer.
5. Wakita teaches a method of making a semiconductor layer. Said method comprises annealing a semiconductor layer using a laser (column 9 lines 5-50). Said annealing is repeated three or more times (column 10 lines 1-20).
6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to repeat the annealing process taught by Grigoropoulis three or more times in order to reduce the number of defects and to flatten the surface of the layer.

7. Regarding claim 2.

8. Grigoropoulis teaches that the first and second laser beams are pulsed (paragraph 0006). The first laser source used is an argon laser (paragraph 0028) which generates a wavelength between that of visible light and vacuum ultraviolet.

1. Regarding claim 3.

2. Grigoropoulis teaches that the first laser source used is an argon laser (paragraph 0028) a gas laser.

3. Regarding claim 4.

4. Grigoropoulis teaches that the laser source of the second laser beam (108) is an excimer laser (paragraph 0028).

5. Regarding claim 5.

6. Grigoropoulis teaches that the said excimer laser comprises a KrF laser (paragraph 0028).

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7. Regarding claim 7.

8. Grigoropoulos teaches that the first laser beam source (106) is an argon laser (paragraph 0028).

9. Regarding claim 8.

1. Grigoropoulos teaches that the said excimer laser comprises a KrF laser (paragraph 0028).

9. Claims 37-41, 43, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulos (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194).

10. Regarding claim 37

11. Grigoropoulos teaches a method of making a semiconductor device. Said method comprises providing a transparent substrate (102) and forming a semiconductor film (104) thereon (fig 1) (paragraph 0028). Said semiconductor film having undergone metal induced crystallization (paragraph 0080) which would introduce metal into the film and result in crystallinity. Said film (104) is subjected to irradiation by a second laser beam (108) in a direction from the direction of the semiconductor(104) layer to the substrate (102). A first laser beam (106) coming from the side of the transparent substrate (102) to the semiconductor layer (104) irradiates the film (104) (fig 1) (paragraph 0029).

12. Grigoropoulos does not teach repeated irradiation of the semiconductor layer.

13. Wakita teaches a method of making a semiconductor layer. Said method comprises annealing a semiconductor layer using a laser (column 9 lines 5-50). Said

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annealing is repeated three or more times (column 10 lines 1-20). The semiconductor layer melts and recrystallizes between repetitions of laser annealing (column 9 lines 25-55).

2. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to repeat the annealing process taught by Grigoropoulos three or more times in order to reduce the number of defects and to flatten the surface of the layer.

3. Regarding claim 38.

14. Grigoropoulos teaches that the first and second laser beams are pulsed (paragraph 0006). The first laser source used is an argon laser (paragraph 0028) which generates a wavelength between that of visible light and vacuum ultraviolet.

10. Regarding claim 39.

11. Grigoropoulos teaches that the first laser source used is an argon laser (paragraph 0028) a gas laser.

12. Regarding claim 40.

13. Grigoropoulos teaches that the laser source of the second laser beam (108) is an excimer laser (paragraph 0028).

14. Regarding claim 41.

15. Grigoropoulos teaches that the said excimer laser comprises a KrF laser (paragraph 0028).

16. Regarding claim 43.

17. Grigoropoulos teaches that the first laser beam source (106) is an argon laser (paragraph 0028).

18. Regarding claim 44.

4. Grigoropoulos teaches that the said excimer laser comprises a KrF laser (paragraph 0028).

15. Claims 46-50, 52, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulos (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194).

16. Regarding claim 46

17. Grigoropoulos teaches a method of making a semiconductor device. Said method comprises providing a transparent substrate (102) and forming a semiconductor film (104) thereon (fig 1) (paragraph 0028). Said semiconductor film having undergone metal induced crystallization (paragraph 0080) which would introduce metal into the film and result in crystallinity. Said film (104) is subjected to irradiation by a second laser beam (108) in a direction from the direction of the semiconductor(104) layer to the substrate (102). A first laser beam (106) coming from the side of the transparent substrate (102) to the semiconductor layer (104) irradiates the film (104) (fig 1) (paragraph 0029).

18. Grigoropoulos does not teach repeated irradiation of the semiconductor layer.

19. Wakita teaches a method of making a semiconductor layer. Said method comprises annealing a semiconductor layer using a laser (column 9 lines 5-50). Said annealing is repeated three or more times (column 10 lines 1-20). The semiconductor layer melts and recrystallizes between repetitions of laser annealing (column 9 lines 25-55).

5. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to repeat the annealing process taught by Grigoropoulos three or more times in order to reduce the number of defects and to flatten the surface of the layer.

6. Regarding claim 47.

20. Grigoropoulos teaches that the first and second laser beams are pulsed (paragraph 0006). The first laser source used is an argon laser (paragraph 0028) which generates a wavelength between that of visible light and vacuum ultraviolet.

19. Regarding claim 48.

20. Grigoropoulos teaches that the first laser source used is an argon laser (paragraph 0028) a gas laser.

21. Regarding claim 49.

22. Grigoropoulos teaches that the laser source of the second laser beam (108) is an excimer laser (paragraph 0028).

23. Regarding claim 50.

24. Grigoropoulos teaches that the said excimer laser comprises a KrF laser (paragraph 0028).

25. Regarding claim 52.

26. Grigoropoulos teaches that the first laser beam source (106) is an argon laser (paragraph 0028).

27. Regarding claim 53.

7. Grigoropoulos teaches that the said excimer laser comprises a KrF laser (paragraph 0028).

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8. Claim 55 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulous (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194). as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Chang (US 6,399,959).

9. Regarding claim 55.

10. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above.

11. Grigoropolis further teaches that an amorphous crystal film is formed on a transparent susbstrate (paragraph 0027, 28).the use of metal induced crystallization of an amorphous layer prior to the laser treatment (paragraph 0080).

12. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita does not explain what metal induced crystallization is.

13. Chang teaches that metal induced crystallization comprises providing an amorphous semiconductorm adding a metal element to the amorphous layer, and heating to crystallize the amorphous layer.

14. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the steps of metal induced crystallization to crystallize the layer in order to crystallize the layer at a low temperature and in the manner called for

15.

16. Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulous (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194). as applied to claim 37 above, and further in view of Chang (US 6,399,959).

17. Regarding claim 56.

18. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above.

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19. Grigoropolis further teaches that an amorphous crystal film is formed on a transparent substrate (paragraph 0027, 28).the use of metal induced crystallization of an amorphous layer prior to the laser treatment (paragraph 0080).

20. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita does not explain what metal induced crystallization is.

21. Chang teaches that metal induced crystallization comprises providing an amorphous semiconductorm adding a metal element to the amorphous layer, and heating to crystallize the amorphous layer.

22. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the steps of metal induced crystallization to crystallize the layer in order to crystallize the layer at a low temperature and in the manner called for.

23. Claim 57 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulous (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194). as applied to claim 46 above, and further in view of Chang (US 6,399,959).

24. Regarding claim 57.

25. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above.

26. Grigoropolis further teaches that an amorphous crystal film is formed on a transparent substrate (paragraph 0027, 28).the use of metal induced crystallization of an amorphous layer prior to the laser treatment (paragraph 0080).

27. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita does not explain what metal induced crystallization is.

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28. Chang teaches that metal induced crystallization comprises providing an amorphous semiconductor adding a metal element to the amorphous layer, and heating to crystallize the amorphous layer.

29. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the steps of metal induced crystallization to crystallize the layer in order to crystallize the layer at a low temperature and in the manner called for.

30. Claim 58 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulos (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194). as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Chang (US 6,399,959).

31. Regarding claim 58.

32. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above.

33. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita does not teach the gettering of the metal element after the laser treatment.

34. Chang teaches the formation of a gettering (210) layer underlying the recrystallized active layer (220) (column 3 lines 10-30) which will getter metal from the active layer during and after processing.

35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form a gettering layer in order to reduce the metal impurity pollution in the active layer.

36. Claim 59 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulos (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194). as applied to claim 37 above, and further in view of Chang (US 6,399,959).

37. Regarding claim 59.

38. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above.
39. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita does not teach the gettering of the metal element after the laser treatment.
40. Chang teaches the formation of a gettering (210) layer underlying the recrystallized active layer (220) (column 3 lines 10-30) which will getter metal from the active layer during and after processing.
41. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form a gettering layer in order to reduce the metal impurity pollution in the active layer.
42. Claim 60 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulous (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194). as applied to claim 46 above, and further in view of Chang (US 6,399,959).
43. Regarding claim 60.
44. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above.
45. Grigoropolus in view of Wakita does not teach the gettering of the metal element after the laser treatment.
46. Chang teaches the formation of a gettering (210) layer underlying the recrystallized active layer (220) (column 3 lines 10-30) which will getter metal from the active layer during and after processing.
47. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to form a gettering layer in order to reduce the metal impurity pollution in the active layer.

48. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulos (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194) as applied to claim 1 and further in view of Ogawa (US 6,884,699).

28. Regarding claims 6 and 9.

29. Grigoropoulos in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above in the rejection of claim 1.

30. Grigoropoulos in view of Wakita does not teach that the laser sources may comprise a YAG laser.

31. Ogawa teaches a method of recrystallizing a semiconductor layer. Said method comprises a laser wherein the laser comprises the second harmonic of a YAG source (column 13 lines 10-25).

1. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a second harmonic of a YAG laser in the recrystallization of a semiconductor film because it would permit greater latitude and control over the process to employ different laser sources.

2. Claims 42 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulos (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194) as applied to claim 37 and further in view of Ogawa (US 6,884,699).

32. Regarding claims 42 and 49

33. Grigoropoulos in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above in the rejection of claim 1.

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34. Grigoropoulos in view of Wakita does not teach that the laser sources may comprise a YAG laser.

35. Ogawa teaches a method of recrystallizing a semiconductor layer. Said method comprises a laser wherein the laser comprises the second harmonic of a YAG source (column 13 lines 10-25).

3. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a second harmonic of a YAG laser in the recrystallization of a semiconductor film because it would permit greater latitude and control over the process to employ different laser sources.

4. Claims 51 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grigoropoulos (US 2003/0003636) in view of Wakita (US 6,072,194) as applied to claim 37 and further in view of Ogawa (US 6,884,699).

36. Regarding claims 51 and 54

37. Grigoropoulos in view of Wakita teaches elements of the claimed invention above in the rejection of claim 1.

38. Grigoropoulos in view of Wakita does not teach that the laser sources may comprise a YAG laser.

39. Ogawa teaches a method of recrystallizing a semiconductor layer. Said method comprises a laser wherein the laser comprises the second harmonic of a YAG source (column 13 lines 10-25).

5. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a second harmonic of a YAG laser in the recrystallization of a semiconductor film because it

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would permit greater latitude and control over the process to employ different laser sources.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Goodwin whose telephone number is (571)272-8451. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 9:00am through 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Smith can be reached on (571)272-1907. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DJG

*Andy May, Q  
Primary Examiner*

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